NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- HENDIETER WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- OTHELLO.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Broadway. - PAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS - SUDDEN THOUGHTS. NEW BOWERT THEATRE. Rowery -Den FREISCHUTT-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- SCARPS OF LONDON-GERMAN OPERA HOUSE, 485 Broadway-Martia

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,—Living Hippoperamus, Sha Liov, &c., at all hours—Phanton— Young Averica, Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Mechanics Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIA

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.-LIVING WILD AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway. -- BAL LETS. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETRIOPIAN BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. -GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTREES.

New York, Thursday, February 12, 1863

THE SITUATION.

A reconnoitering party from Stafford Cour House, under Col. Percy Wyndham, which started on the 9th instant and proceeded to Warrenton Junction, cut the telegraph wires at that point leading to the Rappahannock. At Elk Run they fell in with the enemy's pickets, and captured two of them. The result of the reconnoissance is that no rebel forces are on this side of the Rappahannock, and that all the streams are flooded and the roads in such a condition that the enemy cannot move no more than ourselves.

The abourd story concerning the destruction of the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, by the rebel vessels Alabama, Florida and Harriet Lane, which was in circulation yesterday, has no foundation in fact. It is manifestly untrue, as the Alabama could not have been in the locality laid down as the scene of the alleged disaster.

The bark Springbok, which sailed from London for Nassau with a general cargo, part of which proved to be of a suspicious character, was brought into this port yesterday, having been cap tured by the United States steamer Sonoma, off the Bahamas, on the 3d inst. She was put in charge of Acting Master Willis and a prize crew, who brought her safely to New York. The cargo was composed of leather, salt and boots and shoes The Sonoma came across the rebel vessel Florida when off the Bahamas, on the 1st instant; but the latter avoided her, and cleared off, though the Sonoma chased her for thirty-six hours.

The intelligence which we give to-day relative to the splendid run of the Union ram Queen of the West down the Mississippi will be read with great interest. The bold dash which this vessel made past the batteries of the enemy shows what valor and pluck can accomplish, as manifested by Colonel Ellett. She destroyed three steamers loaded with provisions for the rebets at Vicksburg, and took fifty-six prisoners. She ran under the batterries at Port Hudson, and drew their fire without being damaged. She attacked the rebel gunboat City of Vicksburg with splendid daring, and was only compelled to withdraw when she was discovered to be on fire from turpentine balls thrown by the enemy. The official report of Colonel Ellet to given in our columns to-day, and details the particulars of this truly gallant enterprise. Out of one hundred and twenty shots the Queen was only after all.

The French Yellow Book, in later extracts from Its contents, shows that during the period of General Butler's rule in New Orleans the relations of the United States with the governments of France nd other countries were at times in deager of a erious rupture. Indeed, the portion of the Yellow Book which refers to American affairs dates first from the time when General Butler sumed the command in that city. The French Minister in Washington, we are told, 'protested against his conduct," and "denounc d to Mr. Seward the acts of General Butler s calculated to compromise in the gravest maner international relations, and perhaps to proroke serious conflicts." After the issue of the General's proclamation of the 24th of September, Admiral Reynaud, of the Imperial Navy, was ordered from the North to New Orleans to act "with he authority of his rank and the firmness and tact abitual to him."

The Madrid Epoca, and other Spanish newspapers, approve of the purport and spirit of Napocon's letter to General Forey respecting his plans or Mexico. The Epoca says it confirms all its ditor has said "touching the propriety of a comon action" between Spain and France in the re-

hublic. COWGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution to compensate the sailors of the gunboat Cairo for loss of plothing was adopted. Reports adversely to the construction of a submarine telegraph along the othern coast; to the construction of a military and post road from Washington to New York, and to the amendment of the Fugitive Slave act, were ented. Bills to allow the United States to rosecute appeals and writs of error without givg security, and for the removal of the Winnebago from Minnesota, were passed. The bill to ncrease the number of major and brigadier generals was briefly discussed. The debate on the Durrency bill was then resumed and continued till he adjournment

In the House of Representatives notice was given of a bill repealing the laws levying duties be railroad iron and coal. A joint resolution ap-propriating \$15,000 to facilitate a proper repreatation of our industrial interests at the Interational Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg, in aly next, was referred to the Committee of the hole. The Committee on Foreign Affairs made report relative to our relations with New Graada. It was stated that our government is taking he necessary steps to recognize the government of Mosquera, the President de facto of that republic. Bills authorizing the preliminary steps to be as proud as the republic the admission of the Territories of Nevada an same concerning Greeley.

Colorado into the Union were reported. A bill was passed appropriating \$7,212 to pay for slaves, under the Emancipation act, in cases where under the Emancipation act, in cases where the claimants, for no default of their own, were prevented from filing their claims within the prescribed time. The House passed the bill authorizing the independent line of telegraph, between Portland and Washington, to construct and locate their line in the District of Columbia. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole. The amendment o dering the discharge of seventy-six midshipmen appointed by the Secretary of the Navy was adopted. An amendment, that while the rebellion lasts each' Congressional district in the loyal States shall have one additional midshipman, to be appointed as heretofore, on the nomination of a nember of the House of Representatives, and the delegates in the present House shall each be entitled to one additional midshipman, was agreed to, and the Committee rose and the House ad THE LEGISLATURE.

The bill accepting the donation of lands from the general government for the establishment and

support of agricultural colleges, and that regulating the sale of hay and straw in this city and Brooklyn, were yesterday passed in the State enate. A favorable report was made on the bill to amend the Brooklyn charter. The bill legalizing Governor Morgan's acts in reference to the advancement of bounty money to volunteers and the apparently interminable Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill were ordered to a third reading. Several bills were introduced; among them one appropriating \$500,000 for adding to the defences of New York harbor, and one providing for the legalization of certain kinds of official papers drawn up by resident foreigners.

In the Assembly the Annual Appropriation bill was reported upon favorably from the committee. The bill appropriates \$300,000 for military purposes. For State printing the appropriation i \$20,000 less than last year; for legislative expenses, \$15,000 less; for State prisons, \$30,000 less. Bills were introduced providing for the election of two additional Supreme Court Judges in the First judicial district; to authorize the Cro ton Aqueduct Board to acquire title to land north of 170th street, for the extension of the water works: permitting New York commissioners o end notaries public to reside outside the city: for a mechanics' contractors' and laborers lien upon buildings erected; to compel our city flices to pay the same fees as pawnbrokers; to provide for the election of our City Inspector a the next charter election, his term of office to be for two years, and to remit to all persons enlisted in the militia regiments the fines imposed by the Militia law of last session. The resolutions invit ing General McClellan to visit Albany, and tendering him the hospitalities of the State, were taken up and debated, but were not disposed of before the adjournment.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The brig Lanzarotte, from Paraiba, coast of Bra zil, arrived at this port yesterday morning, bring-

ing 650 bales of cotton. A despatch from San Francisco announces th departure from that port yesterday of the steamer Constitution, for Panama, with one hundred and fifteen passengers and \$907,000 in treasure for England and \$1,190,000 for New York. It is suppos ed \$1,000,000 of the latter sum is on government account, being the accumulations in the Sub-Trea-

A letter from Longford, Iteland, of the 21st o January, speaking of the condition of the people county, states that the present conditi the laboring class is one of extreme poverty, and their prospect of the future is but a gloomy picture. This privation even extends to many of artisans and once comfortable housekeepers. At a relief meeting held in Drogheda, which was attended by the most influential inhabitants of the town, the distress was classed as unprecedented. From the West of Ireland, a letter dated in Clifden on the 20th of January says the once thriving town, the metropolis of Connemara. is almost lifeless-well representing the circuit of which it is the centre.

Eell's Life in London, of the 17th of January, sys:-The day for the next deposit between Mace and the Unknown has not yet been fixed; but the excitement about the match seems to increase

The sixty-one soldiers alleged to have been enlisted under circumstances inimical to their own views of the war, and opposed to their present treatment as incipient warriors, were brought up on habeas corpus, before Judge Barnard, yesterday; but the writ was discharged and the men re-

last week was 318, making the number since January 1, 3,369. The number to the same date ded in 1862 was only 2,070. The commutation balance now amounts to \$14,015 53.

By the way of Philadelphia we have news from The bark Roanoke reports that the republic of Venezuela continues in a very disturbed state. A severe battle was lately fought near Corona, where the government troops were outed under Gen. Rubien, and it is thought that should the latter be captured, the war will termi

nate in favor of the rebels. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, be ore Recorder Hoffman, Adolph Blank was arraign ed at the bar, charged with having stolen \$1,200 from his employer, Albert Dung, on the 16th ult. The trial occupied the attention of the Court during the whole day, and will be given to the jury

this morning.

The stock market was inactive yesterday, and rathe variable. At the first board prices were lewer, but recovered in the afternoon. There was, however, very little animation in the market. Gold soid down to 15234 in the morning, but rullied to 15634 in the afterroon, then fell off, sold at 155%, closing at 154% bid. Exchange sold at 168% in the morning, but was held at 170 in the afternoon. Money was quite easy at 6 per

Holders of cotton advanced their asking prices yesterday to 92c. a 93c. for midding, within which range only 700 bales were reported sold. There was not much doing in flour or wheat, though prices were lower, while corn was steady and more freely purch sed, and cipal movements in greceries were in Rio coffee, teas and metasses, which were quoted very firm. The demand and limited for coal, metals, fruit, seeds, spices and naval atores. The freight market was not active, but rates was good for hay, tallow, wool, fish, hides and tobacco

IS IT CHARLESTON OR SAVANNAH, OR BOTH ?-Although the people at Charleston, upon the information derived by them from the officers of the British ship Cadmus, are reported to be packing up their traps and leaving the city, in expectation of a formidable attack at any moment by land and water, it will be well, perhaps, for these Charleston fugitives to steer clear of Savannah. We are of the opinion that we have land and naval forces sufficient between Charleston and Savannah to operate upon both places simultaneously; and we do not suppose that the rebels from either place will have th opportunity allowed them of reinforcing the other in the event of an attack. In this view Port Royal is a half way military station of the greatest value and importance to our army

ANOTHER PROOF OF A SOUND AND TRUSTY CON-SERVATIVE .- John Van Buren says he never had the pleasure of seeing or hearing Cex or Vallandigham. Mr. Van Buren has thus the right to be as proud as the republican who can say the

We publish in another part of this day's paper a highly interesting document from the uthern States. It is the annual report of Mr. Memminger, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, giving an account of the financial condition of the confederacy, and proposing remedies for the present and future evils of an inflated currency very like our own. In fact, it seems that the money affairs of the Confederates have passed through nearly the same process as the finances of the federal government. The available resources of the rebels can bear no comparison with the means at the disposal of our government. Heretofore we have been left comparatively in the dark about the finances of the South; but in the statement of Mr. Memminger we have now a full expose of its monetary affairs. As the solution of the great question involved in the war mainly depends upon the relative financial endurance of the two belligerents, this official report is a State paper of the very highest importance.

It embraces a period of a little over ten months-from the 18th of February to the 31st of December. At the former date there was a deficit of \$26,439,572. At the latter date this deficit been paid off, and also \$41,727, 322 of the floating debt, while after defraying the current expenditure the Treasury had a surplus on hand of \$14.444.397, of which two and a balf millions were in gold and the balance in interest-bearing Treasury notes. The expenditure for the ten months and ten days embraced in the rebel Treasurer's report was \$375,244,413. averaging \$8,338,764 per week; or, in round numbers, about eight millions and one-third. At the lowest estimate, as laid before Congress, our own expenditure per week is seventeen millions and a half, which is more than double that of the rebels. But it is well known to be twenty-

one millions per week. The receipts of the Confederate Treasury are stated to be: from taxes \$17,332,079, from Treasury notes and loans \$434,351,242, and from miscellaneous sources \$6,172,583. The total revenue was thus \$457.855,704, which was not only sufficient for the current expenditure, but to pay \$68,166,894 of the public debt and leave, as we have stated, a balance of \$14,-000,000 in the hands of the Treasurer. In five months \$17,422,150 of Treasury notes were funded, being an average of three and a half millions per month. During the same period the interest bearing Treasury notes in creased from \$22,799,900 to \$109,476,400. This large increase of Treasury notes disposed of by the government "affords," as Mr. Memminger thinks, "satisfactory evillence that the issue o them was a judicious measure." But what of the

It will be seen that the public debt of the confederacy: from the commencement to the 31st of December, 1862, amounts to \$443,411,307. To this must be added the estimates till July 1 (\$290,493,713) and the undrawn appropria tions (\$81,879,913), making together, after deducting the balance of \$14,444,397 in the Treasury, the sum of \$357,929,229 to be raised in some shape or other. The total debt on the 1st of July would thus amount to \$801,340,538one-third less than our own war debt. The Contederate currency has expanded to about four hundred and twenty millions. including one hundred and nine and a balf millions interest-bearing Treasury notes, or more than one-fourth of the whole. This Mr. Memminger holds to be thrice as great as it ought to be, and that it must be reduced by two-thirds in order to save the confederacy from financial ruin. The currency of the States now in the confederacy is estimated to have been, before the war, one hundred millions. The natural increase required in consequence of the war is estimated at fifty per cent, making the whole currency now needed one bundred and fifty millions. All that is in circulation above this amount is redundant, and is the cause of depre ciation-a depreciation which, even without any new additions to the circulation, will be continually increasing as time advances, by an inevitable law, whose full operation does not pansion, but afterwards. But if the issues are doubled the depreciation will be doubled, and thus me depreciation will increase till Confede-

rate money is as worthless as the old continental notes and the French assignats. Our own money has depreciated so that a dollar in gold is worth a dollar and sixty cents in paper. A gold dollar is worth two dollars and twenty-five cents in Confederate money. As a tost of the present depreciation, Mr. Memminger states that prices are inflated to thrice their ordinary amount. But how is the evil to be remedied? The robel government, like our own, must have noney. The loan system and interest-bearing Treasury notes worked well to a certain extent having been sold to the amount of twenty mitlions and a half per month, which would be amply sufficient for an ordinary war, but not half enough for such a gigantic war as the

To raise the needed money, therefore, and at the same time prevent the expansion of the currency, is the problem which Mr. Memminger proposes to solve by the three following

1st. A limitation upon the privilege of funding the notes issued prior to the 1st of Decem

2d. A war tax upon real estate and income. 3d. A guarantee by the several States.

Such are the plans of the Confederate financiers. But "the best laid plans of men and mice aft gang aglee;" and when Secretary Memminger makes his next report he will have, perhaps, a very different story to tell from that which he anticipates. As for the United States, they have something for Europe which can be better depended on than cotton. They have the gold of California, to say nothing of the untold wealth of Jewott's rocks in Colorado, and they have superabundant breadstuffs, which Europe needs, and which are our best security that its Western potentates will keep the peace with this republic. Cotton is a king dethroned. Corn is a king regnant, and that monarch is here. Our resources are vastly superior in men and means to those of the rebels. They are still unexhausted and inexhaustible. All that is needed is intellect and integrity at the head of the nation to develop and organize them, and give the rebellion its quietus before the falling of the leaf, certainly before the sitting of the next Congros, in the first week of December. But, judging from the past, we must confess that our expectations are not very sanguine as to the future while the present administration continues in power, and we fear. therefore, we must look to a more distant period for the final triumph of the Union over its malignant enemies, North and South,

SOHN VAN BURBN AT LAST ON THE RIGHT TRACE.-Jeff. Davis and his leading organs have at length convinced Mr. John Van Buren that armistices and conventions will not avail to bring back the revolted States into the Union. The Riebmond Dispatch, referring to the late conciliatory electioneering speeches of Mr. Van Buren, has answered him thus: that "President Davis expressed the sentiment of the entire Southern confederacy when he said that its people would sooner unite with a nation of hyenas than with the detestable and detested Yankee nation. Anything but that. English colonization, French vassalage, Russian serfdom, all, all, are preserable to any association with the Yankees.

This and other equally emphatic rebel responses to the amiable and conciliatory propositions of Mr. Van Buren of last autumn in behalf of the Union have brought him fairly and squarely to face the question. Shall we continue this war for the Union, or purchase an ignoble peace in the recognition of a Southern confederacy? And, like a true man, he faces the music. In his speech to the Democratic Union Association of this city, the other evening, after carefully looking at the implacable hostility of the leaders of the rebellion, he says that "Our friends (the democrats) in Illinois, whe propose to endeavor to hold a convention, will find it a barren task, because the South is determined not to return; and until their armies have power to resist and put us down this war must go on. and those who would attempt to stop it will be carried away by the torrent." This is to the point and to the purpose, and it indicates the right road to the democracy of the Empire State and of all the loyal States.

We also concur with Mr. Van Buren or rather he concurs in the views of the HERALD, touching the emancipation proclamation. He pronounces it a dead letter, a humbug and a stumbling block; but he is very wide of the mark in his notion that "it is a waste of time to bother with the President of the United States any longer." As the constitutional head of the government, we must sustain him and strengthen him, if we would save the government alive. Some of his acts may be unwise, partial and unjust; but he is still the head of the government. We must take things as we find them, and do the best that we can to hold the government, the loyal States and their people together. Let us consider the emancipation proclamation as only a tub thrown out to amuse the abolition whale, and let us still hope that great and glorious practical victories over the rebellion are soon to come.

Just at the point when Greeley and the abolition radicals are proposing the abandonment of the cause of the Union, and the purchase of a shameful and delusive peace upon the basis of a separation, it is extremely gratifying to find as prominent a leader of the New York democracy as Mr. Van Buren bravely leading the way for an earnest presecution of the war to the extent of the all-suffi cient forces and resources of the Union. Let the universal democracy of the loyal States take the Union road indicated by Mr. Van Buren, and we shall put down the secessionists of the South in 1863, and the abolitionists of the North and all other disturbers of the public harmony in 1864. Nor, in the achievement of these grand results, will such patriotic political leaders as John Van Buren be fergotten by a grateful

SKILL DISPLAYED BY OUR GUNNERS .- Since the commencement of the war the skill displayed by our army and naval artillerymen has excited universal comment. The rebels have at times shown great accuracy in their aim, but generally under peculiar circumstances. Their fortresses or batteries obtain after long practice great precision in striking vessels or podies of troops within a certain range. This accuracy of aim is obtained by their practising at targets at such points as an attacking force must pass. The guns are brought to bear upon such particular points, and when our troops or gunboats approach they are severely handled. When such accuracy is displayed by the rebel gunners an immediate change that the rebels will shoot wide of the mark. This has been evinced several times already during the war, but was particularly noticeable in the case of the ironclad Montauk, when she lately attacked Fort McAllister. She had assumed a posit on which was one the rebels had practised at. The result was they struck her some forty-six times in quick succession. She moved, and then their firing at her and the fleet was very wild. Her example might serve in other cases, and we hope it will. When our officers find they are just in the positions the rebels have practised at, let them move. The result will be a great fai! ing off in the skill displayed by the rebel ganners. Our vessels-of-war, as well as our artillery army trains, shoot with an accuracy which is considered wonderful by all foreign officers who have visited us. The superiority of our ordnance is undoubted. Give us able generals, and we will easily prove this to the world.

JOHN VAN BUREN AND GREELEY .- Last No vember John Van Buren said that he would take Richmond, and that if the rebels would not then give in he would say, "Wayward sis ters, depart in peace." Greeley was borrifled at this. But how stands the matter now ! Van Buren, admonished by the rebel leaders and their organs that they will not submit on any terms to the government of the Union, goes for fighting it out with them to the bitter end while Greeley, frightened at his own emancipa tion shadew, says, let us do all we can till May day, and then, if unsuccessful, let us give it up As a bad job. Van Buren comes out after all a regular game chicken, while Greeley, like an awkward dunghill fowl, shows the white

feather.

He wheels about and turns about,
And does just so;
Abd every time he wheels about
He jumps Jim Crow.

THREATS OF A REDEL RAID ON THE WHOLE ARMY OF GEN. HOONER.-We are warned from rebel sources that it is possible that on some fine morning, in one of the fogs of the Rappahan nock, the whole army of General Hooker may be attacked and demolished by the impatient and hungry army of General Lee. But we apprehend that no such good luck can be expected as the voluntary appearance of his cautious veterans outside of their intrenchments. We suspect that they will stick fast behind their works until smoked out, shelled out or poked out, and we know that General Hooker is ready and that his soldiers are ready to seize the opportunity of even a partial bardening of the mud in which they are now embargoed to open their road to Richmond.

THE PAPER DUTY-THE GREATHST GOOD THE GREATEST NUMBER.—There can be no question of the fact that the repeal of the paper duty would benefit the revenue and equally benefit the people at large. Secretary Chase has decided the matter as far as the revenue is concerned, and, in regard to the people, it is only necessary to consider that twenty millions of readers will be relieved of a heavy tax by the reduction of the price of paper, and the only damage done will be to the outrageous profits of about two hundred papermakers. This is a plain case, and Congress should not hesitate about it. If the duty be not repealed by the 4th of March next-and it is now the middle of Februarythe repeal will be of no use to the country.

It is evident, then, that on the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number, this duty ought to be instantly repealed; for twenty millions of people will be benefited and only two hundred in any way damaged. But if Congressmen believe that number one is the greatest number, even in that view of the case the duty should be repealed. "It is said that the Papermakers' Association raised a considerable sum of money "to influence legislation," and we are aware of the current rumors that this money is being used at Washington for other purposes than the payment of the hotel bills of the papermakers' committee. But even our weakest and most accessible Congressmen have a future, and will desire to be re-elected either to their present or to some other offices some of these fine days. Then how strong will be the argument against them that they voted so as to tax knowledge, to impose a heavy burden upon all readers of books and newspapers, and to increase the cest of the education of the children of the people. No candidate could succeed with such a record against him, and, therefore, a regard for number one, as well as for the best interests of the country. imperatively demands speedy and proper action upon the paper duty. A word to the wise, and

COTTON FROM BRAZIL .- We see that some three hundred bales of cotton have arrived at this port, coming from Brazil. This is a queer reversal of the order of things, and seems much like sending coals to Newcastle. Such, however, are the results of war. Producing annually millions of bales of cotton, the United States are now forced to import that staple from Brazil, and all because a number of traiters in the South took advantage of the wild ravings and maniacal demonstrations of the abolition party in the North, and succeeded in arousing the Southern States to an open rebellion against that party when it got into power. Stranger results will yet be developed, we fear, should not the abolitionists forswear their cho ny idols and bring the war to a close by making it one for the Union. Then, and not till then, will success attend our arms. Let the negro down, and at once the Union will go up. We should think the abolitionists would feel like trying the experiment by this time.

GENERAL HUNTER'S NEGRO SOLDIERS LOOMING

Ur.—We have a report from Port Royal that the First South Carolina negro regiment had arrived there from an expedition sixty miles up the St. Marys river, Georgia, to the town of Woodstock, which they had burned, after having repulsed a superior force of the enemy; and we have had some other reports of the good conduct of the black troops in other engagements in Georgia and South Carolina. If these reports may be relied upon, Mr. Thaddeus Steveus will doubtless plume himself upon his negro enlistment bill. But still we hold that we have white soldiers enough in the field, if properly handled, to put down the rebellion, and that Sambo may be more usefully employed with his wagon whip and with the axe and spade, and also in loading and unloading ships, than as a soldier in experimental raids, which may involve him in all the atrocities of savage

JOHN VAN BUREN ON THE TANNANY WIGHTS AND MOZART HALL.- Mr. John Van Buren gave some wholesome advice on Wednesday evening to the managers, traders and artful dodgers of the Tammany Coal Hole and Mozart Hall. He told them these corrupt organizations ought to be disbanded. Good. He told them that the democracy ought to have but one committee of elections and no buckstering. Better. He told them that, in any event, he would have nothing further to do with the miserable bucksters of Tammany and Mozart, which is best of all. We hope that every hopest man of the democratic faith will follow his example.

Musical.
THE GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.

The first of the abort series of operas which Manager Anschutz is to give at the Brockeyn Academy of Music to k place Tuesday tight. The boose was crowded by a fashionable andience, and the performance was certainly a great success. The artists sang unusually well age Manager Anschutz's operationesson in Procklyn will be a most brilliant one.

Amusements.
"Benriette" at Wallace's.
The late Mr. E. G. P. Wilkits' charming comedy, "Her rietie," was revived at Wallack's theatre on Tuesday evening, for the first time in giveral seasons. The audience was extremely large, inshionable and appreciative The scenery was new and appropriate. The several cha racters were admirably rendered. The former success

There is no play in Wallack's repertoire better adapted to display the best talents of his best artist than this Henriette." Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester Wallack bave Henriette." Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Lester Wallack have parts which seem to have be-n created for them. Mr. Floyd's Impersonation of the boy Paul has made him a reputation. Miss Henriques, Mrs. Setton, Miss Morant, Mr. Charles Fisher and Mr. Mark Smith are aimost equally well placed, and Mrs. Reeves surjatised overybody on Thesaday evening by schiering quite a intas Madame de La Tour. In the arrangement of the scene of the second act—a chamber of curissities in an old French chateau—we recognize the artistle taste and skill of Mr. Lester Wallack, whose stage management is quite as superior, as his acting. In a word, "Henriette" is so capital a play-full of fine-r, (im-phots, counterplots, intrigues and dichomacy—ard is so splendilly put upon the stage and so thoroughly well acted that we do not hostitate to premome it to or the greatest success of the season. It will be repeated on Thursday and Saturday evenings.

LAURA KEENE AT THE BUOOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Oliver tields in th's good old sterling comedy, " She Stones to 'nque'," which has delighted the admirers of the drama for hearly the last centily, and will descend to the affections of ages yet unborn, was presented on Monto the affections of ager jet umbern, was presented on Mon-day evening to our cousins over the river, at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; and seei an audionce was never before seen within the Academy. The house was literally crammed from the erchestra to the dome Even the aides in the paracet and dress circle were densely ec-cuped. Miss Keene a Musi Hardenstin is an well known as Mr. Blace's Mr. Hardenstie, and each character was admirably austained. Mr. Walcot, Jr., as young Marlow, gave signs of early rivalry of his father's comic powers, some of the other characters were almost equally well represented. Encouraged by such immonate cultural among the Brooklynites, Miss Keene again appeared at the Academy last evening, before an equally good house, the bill being Tom Taylor's play of "The Unequal Match" and the old comedy of "A Cure for the Heartache." Miss Keene's bengit is announced for to morrow (Friday) evening.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WARRENGTON, Fob. 11, 1868. EFFORTS OF THE BADICALS TO GOT RID OF MR.

Some of the republican members of Congress daily make use of remarks in public places derogatory to the President and Cabinet, such as would subject newspaper editors and other parties not M. C.'s to imprisonment in the Old Capitel. Since the Yellow Book developments, translated from the French by Senator Summer, the republican Senators, under the lead of Senator Grimes, have packed the cards on Secretary Seward, and swear they will push him from his stool. Thurlow Weed is bonding

such doubts and uncertainties that old fashioned Cabinet meetings are things that were. It is understood that the republican Senators at their last caucus initiated a plan by which their feelings in antagonism to Mr. Seward shall be formally presented to the President. It is said that some of them were very intemporate in their the in the event of failure of their objects.

It is stated that Mr. Seward will present a State paper on the subject of intervention that will be a bombshell to

PORTHOOMING REVELATION OF THE VIEWS OF MA-

FOLHON.

It is stated in intelligent republican quarters that Mr.
Mercler, the French Minister, is preparing a paper, to be laid before our government, which will embody the views of Napoleon III.

THE PINANCIAL MEASURES.

The indications are that the Senate will adopt Mr. Chace's banking measure.

Mr. Collamer commenced his speech this morning is defence of the currency of the local banks. He said that it was customary to urge measures here against men's consciences on the ground of military necessity or the

war power. It is a pity that Mr. Collamer has not re olted before now, and upon some of the misch measures that he has voted for. His idea that the wa will come to an end in a year or two is like that of ano ther leading republican, who said lately that they must when they must settle it.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW. The Secretary of the Freasury has before him a letter to the Committees of Ways and Means and Finance in reference to the internal revenue. It states that the maintenance of the public credit requires a large increase of revenue, and that no legislation, including the passage of the Banking bill and the finance measures, as proposed by him, will have such a favorable effect upos be equal to all demands upon it. Investigations of the tax laws of other nations show that some articles of comsumption here are cheaper than in any other country, and are able to bear a higher tax. It is proposed, in the general revision of the Tax bill, that a heavier tax shall tioned tobacco in all its forms of manufacture, playing cards, whiskey, and luxuries generally. The Ways and Means Committee have been for goveral days at work upon the Revenue bill. They will endeavor to embedy, as far as possible, the suggestions of Secretary Chase. The work has been done up to this time by the sub-commistee to whom this subject has been confided, and their there shall be a repetition of the speculations indulged in during the last session. It is understood that the Senate

Finance Committee favor a large increase of the revenue PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The time of the House to-day was consumed in unprofitable debates upon a proposition to reduce the rates of fare upon the Washington horse railread, and the ap-propriation for the support of the midalipmen is the Naval Academy. Mr. Washburne, who has had some diffi-culty with one of the conductors, recently introduced a bill to reduce the fare from five to three cents. The bill

Some excitement was raised during the discussion of the Navai Appropriation bill. The conduct of Secretary Welles in appointing seventy-size midshipmen on the recommendation of postaide of Congress was severely criticised. The

members being opposed to a summary dismissal of the boys already appointed, while they condemn the manner of their appointment. It is probable that some provision will be made for the youths before the bill is passed. NOVEMENTS OF GENERAL BUTLER. Gorbrai Butier is closeted with the President to night, and to-day accompanied him on a visit to the Navy Yard.
General Banka' late order against encouraging slaves to cesert their masters works in favor of General Butler as

PROBABLE SPEEDY RELEASE OF CHAPLAINS PRISON Stonewall Jackson's chaplain, now confined in the Old Capitol prison, is to be released, probably to-morrow. He agrees to secure the release of all the federal army

chaplains who may be confined in Rich turn and deliver himself up at the Old Capital THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

The McDowell court still boids daily sessions, but they

re not open to the public. Several days will ore a decision is announced in this case

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Peb. 11 1889

OMIEN-ALION TO THE SAILORS ON THE GUIDOAT CAIRO.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee or Naval Affairs, reported a resolution to compensate the actions of the gunboat Cairo for loss of clothing. Adopted. PROTEST AGAINST THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS HERMAN. (rep.) of Ohio, presented a joint rea

tion or the Legislature of the State of Ohio, protesting and New York THE PROPOSED COAST TELEGRAPH. Mr. Witson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Co

Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill for the construction of a submarine telegraph from Fortress Monroe to Galveston. THE NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD.

Mr. Wilson, of Mass., also from the same committee.

sked that it be discharged from the further cons tion of the bill for the construction of a military and THE PUGITIVE SLAVE ACT. Mr. Tax Even, (rep.) of N. J., from the Comm

the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to among
the Fugitive Slave act.

THE PROSECUTION OF APPRAIR.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of HL, from the same committee,
reported back the bill to allow the United States to prosecute appeals and writs of error without giving-security.
I asseed.

removal of the Winnessage houses. The season of the Winnessage houses.

Mr. Will'on, of Mass., called up the bill to increase the number of major and brigadier generals in the voluntoes service. It provides for an increase of thirty major generals and one hundred and seventy brigadier generals, making the whole number seventy major generals and two hundred and seventy brigadier generals.

Mr. Gunns was opposed to the bill, and asked for the ayes and noce on its passage.

Mr. Carlins, (Union) of Va., wanted to know how many of these generals were not on duty. He thought that this increase would add greatly to the expenses of the government.

nations of new generals would be sent to the cenate every day.

Mr. Gaurus said there was more objection to the quality of the generals than to the quantity. Many of our generals ought to be removed and better men put in their places.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair called up the special order, viz. the bill to aid the State of Missouri in emancipation, but the unfluished business of yesterday, the currency bill, being, however, first in order was taken up.

An amendment by Mr. Harris, (rep.) of N. Y., was adopted providing that if any bank or banking association engaged.

was put forward as a great fluancial measure, and general object and aim was to withdraw local bank Keene's bought is announced for to morrow (Friday) culation all over the country and establish in the p thereof a great national currency, and unless the object and aim was to withdraw local bank and cultion of the measure. It is that the property of the property of the measure, in New England especially, and of such a measure, in New England especially, and of such a measure, in New England especially, and the interest of the people were intimately and all the interest of the people were intimately up and the country and confusion as good pot be descriptions.